suits, and at liberty to converse with uninter-

It was nearly two hours before we again approached the palace. As we did so, I inti-mated the purpose of taking leave at its gates for a return to Paris; and, with all my knowl-edge of the kindness of his heart, I was surprised almost at the warmth of his expression and manner while assuring me of his appre-ciation of my friendship and the pleasure my visit had given him. The most I had antici-pated, in the thought of being received by him in France, was the possibility of a private au-dience for a few moments, amidst the pressure of engagements unavoidable from his position, and I bade him adieu, that I had thus been tavored with three hours of most kind and con dential intercourse. No highest proof could be given of his great amiability and kindnes of heart, or of the truth that the occupation of an imperior throne has had no ill effect upon the generous impulses of his nature.

As to the reputation which he has won for himself in Europe there is no longer a ques tion. In mental power, in far-seeing sagacity in ability to project and energy to accomplish the wisest measures in government; in fit-ness to guide and to rule in the affairs of an empire, it is universally admitted, so far as I can learn, that he stands unrivalled among the monarchs of the day. I am told in France, by those having the best opportunities for cor-rect information on the point, that the masses of the nation would regard any disaster to the Emperor as the greatest calamity that could befall them; and during the six weeks I was in England I satisfied myself fully as to the general estimation in which he is held there as a ruler. From members of both houses of Parliament, from officers both of the army and the navy, from gentlemen whose official posi-tion is such that they can scarcely be ignorant of the sentiments of royalty itself, from clergymen and laymen both in town and country I heard one and the same sentiment expressed that the Emperor of the French had proved himself to be the most extraordinary man of his day, and without question is the first sov-ereign of Europe, and the present human arbiter of her destinies. Happily for the world, he has adopted the maxim that "the EMPIRE IS

THE HUNGER MOS IN NEW YORK-NEW YORK November 9, p. m.—The hunger mob charge Mayor Wood with humbuggery, and have threatened to drag him from his office. A squad of fifty policemen have been sent for to protect the City Hall

Assistant Treasurer Cisco, in consequence the threats of the mob, has telegraphed to Washington for an order for the Government troops to protect the sub-treasury. Marshal Rynders has also telegraphed for troops.

FOR LIBERIA. - The Danville Virginia train brought down seventy negroes, on Tuesday, des tined for Liberia. The Whig states that they were emancipated by the will of the late J. J. Watson, of Prince Edward county, Va., and will sail from Norfolk in the course of a few days. We wish them a prosperous voyage.

SHOW KERE DEEP .- A gentleman just from Su perior, up North, says that two weeks ago he waded in snow that was knee deep, between Stevens's Point and Superior .- Chicago Journal.

GRAIN FOR EUROPE.-There are now loading grain and flour at this port, (says the Journal of merce,) the large number of thirty ships, all for Europe, about balf being for Liverpool and the remainder for Glasgow. They will average about 20,000 bushels for each ship. Such a wholesale exportation of these two great staple articles of gricultural produce is unprecedented.

The Dutch government has determined upon the emancipation of the slaves in its West Indian slaves for the property that is to be taken from them, and providing that the emancipated shall contribute to the formation of a fund destined eventually to reimburse the State the expense of their liberation. The number of persons to be set free cannot be very large.

Bosrov, Nov. 9 .- A hearing was had to-day. in a case of habeas corpus, of a slave girl named Betty, belonging to Lowis Sweet, of Tennessee The girl expressed a wish to remain with her master. Chief Justice Shaw dismissed the case .-Considerable excitement ensued, and several colored persons made strong but unavailing at tempts to induce Betty to accept of her free

ANOTHER WARNING .- Norman Van Buren, Ballston, Saratoga county, shot himself accidentally several days ago. He was cleaning his gun, which probably struck against something, causing it to go off, the charge going straight to the heart. He staggered a few steps and fell dead. What makes this event peculiarly sad is the fact Mr. Van Buren was to have been married the same evening.

DELEGATE FROM DAKOTAH TERRITORY .- On the 18th ult., an election for Delegate to Congress was held by the settlements in Dakotah Territo ry, and Alpheus G. Fuller, formerly of St. Paul, was chosen by the people to represent them in

The people of the United States, numbering only 25,000,000 of people, consume more cigars than the one hundred millions of people in England, France, and Russia-a fair indication of ou expensive habits

NEW YORK, November 9.- The weekly state ment shows that the banks now hold nearly \$16, \$00,000 in specie. Deposites have increased nearly \$7.500,000.

LOUISIANA ELECTION-NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6 Messra Eustis, Taylor, Davidson and Sandridge are re-elected; and the Congressional delegation will therefore stand as before, three Democrate to one American. Davidson's majority over Waterson is about one thousand, and over Signi about two thousand. On joint ballot of the Legislature the Democrate will have a majority of twenty-eight-sixteen in the Senate and twelve

WISCONSIN ELECTION.—The result of the State election is still in doubt. Both parties claim the election of their candidate for Governor. The Republicans have a majority in the Legislature.

TRENTON, (N. J.) November 7 .- A large meeting of persons connected with the "Hunger Move-ment," similar to those of Philadelphia and New York, was beld here this afternoon, and resoluions were passed urging the city authorities to take immediate steps to prevent from two to three usand persons from actual starvation.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that the President condemns Senator Runter's letter, " as a cold apology for not making open war upon the Administration

Mr. Urish Trufts, the blacksmith who drove the first bolt on the frigate Constitution, in 1797, died at Charlestown, Mass., on Thursday last, at the good old age of 90.

#### THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 11, 1857.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN. For First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henrohnson, residence 409 K street.
For Georgetown, (The Embodyment.)
For Sixth Ward, George T. Dykes.
For Fifth and Seventh Wards, Mortimer SMALI

OOD. HENRY BOYER, Agent for Alexandria.

PORTRAIT OF A "MODEL REPUB-LIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE. MURDERS, SUICIDES, ASSAULTS, BUR-GLARIES, AND LARCENIES, AND ACCI-DENTS OF ALL SORTS, FORM A GLOWING CHAPTER IN THE RECORDS OF THE DAY. [ N. Y. Correspondence Nat. Intel.

"THE RECORDS OF CRIME ARE BLACK ENOUGH THE PAST WEEK-NO LESS THAN SEVEN CASES OF MANSLAUGHTER AND A HEARTLESS CASE OF INFANTICIDE."

" NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO BANKS HAVE SUSPENDED."

"MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND MEN. WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE BEEN AND WILL BE THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT

" DESTITUTION AND DISTRESS STARE US IN THE FACE

ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF "A MODEL RE-PUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.

"We, of the old Republican party, used to charge the Federalists with infidelity to our free nstitutions when they maintained that the people were their own worst enemies. But the rapid growth of crime, and the defiance of law and order which have recently written the annals of our free country in blood, would go a good way to prove that there was more truth in the imputed Federal dogma than was conceded by their political adversaries. Pitched battles with fire-arms now take place in our cities, not only in the darkness of night, when ruffianism was wont to cloak its crimes, but in open day, among citizens of the same town, and without any rational cause that would justify even a fair round of boxing. The untrammelled freedom of elections, heretofore the boast of our country, is suppressed by armed mobs, and a man now advances to the polls to give his vote at the hazard of his life .- Nat. Int.

ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF A "MODEL RE-

PUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE. The city of Washington was on Saturday night the scene of riot, bloodshed, and pillage. Hundreds of armed ruffians held possession of the streets, and fire-arms were heard in various quarters. It is difficult to learn the particular deeds of the night, or the persons by whom they were enacted; for the ruffians operate in clans, and those class are protected and fostered in their organized capacity by the Corporation itself .-The States.

ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF FOREIGNERS-BY THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING

and hungry are holding open-air meetings, de- was forgotten, the pledge broken. manding what they call their rights. THANK GOD! NO NATIVE BORN AMERICANS ARE YET OF THE SAME OPINION AS TO THEIR RIGHTS, BECAUSE TO BE OF THAT OPIN-ION ARGITES ONE TO HOLD TO THE DOC. TRINES OF DANTON, ROBESPIERRE, AND THE OUITE AS DANGEROUS SOCIALISTS OF LATER TIMES. THEY TALK IN THEIR BLE OF APPRECIATING THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF OUR GOVERNMENT-THAT THEY ARE AMONG US, BUT NOT OF US."- Washington Evening Star, November

"So far as Baltimore is concerned, on one side there are the victors and on the other the vic-tims of an almost unqualified and overwhelming marchy. There has been a show of law and thority just sufficient to add insult to injury.

The above is from the Baltimore Sunpaper which heretofore, under the mask of neutrality in politics, has always manifested the most decided Locofoism and subserviency to those in power.

That it is permitted to defame and calum niate the city and its authorities, in which it had its existence, and is getting rich-that it is unmolested in its work of malevolence, is the best proof that its defamatory assertions in regard to the lawlessness and rowdvism of Baltimore are sheer falsehoods.

But that Americans should take and advertise in such a pap r, is to us incomprehensi ble! We should as soon suppose they would keep in their employment a domestic that was on all occasions putting poison into the coffee served at the family table.

THE MAYSVILLE (KY.) EAGLE. We have at length this excellent old stand ard paper among our exchanges. The 3d instant was the forty-third anniversary of this paper, with which we have been familiar for nearly twenty-five years. We are happy to hear that "the Eagle has been prosperous and successful;" and "that it may continue to retain and to merit the esteem and good will of its subscribers and the country," we join in the wish of its editor, not in the least doubting that it will; and with him we most cordially say, "Could our wish control its destiny, the expiration of a hundred years from its natal day would still find it the same unpretending, but unswerving, friend of truth, of justice, and of correct principles, which has hitherto given an honorable consistency and utility to its long career."

To the Frankfort Commonwealth, of same State, we wish the same career of usefulness, success, and longevity, for it is equally deserving.

# BREAD OR BLOOD.

The people of the United States will not ail to note with peculiar and startling interest the threatening attitude assumed by the rabble of New York and some other cities, composed, as it is, chiefly, if not entirely, of 'the gutter democracy" (a term used by a Pennsylvania Democrat) of European cities.

"Bread or Blood" is their cry, and if they dare utter that cry now, how will it be when some few more millions of them have been cast upon our shores? It is too late to aroue upon this subject-if the people cannot see what is before them, they will not listen to a without the an intest ground for apprehensermon upon the subject.

# MISSOURI COMPROMISE DONE?

The disunion feeling which was stirred up at the South—in 1848-'49, by that set of reck-less and restless politicians called "fire-cuters" and "disunionists," and which brought the country to the verge of separation, is a fact of too recent existence to have been forgotten by any one. The Democracy, or plunder party had been defeated by the election of General Taylor as President; and whenever they are dispossessed of the spoils, experience tell us that they are ripe for any mischief, "treasons, stratagem, and spoils." And so it was then. Dispossessed of Government plunder, they attempted to sever the Union; and to accomplish this purpose called and held various conventions, where the most inflammatory resolutions were adopted, and treasonable threats of dissolving the Union fulminated.

This state of things induced Mr. CLAY to return once more, and for the last time, to the Senate, and there to bing forward what is now denominated "the great compromise of 1850." The "pacific measures" proposed by him, after being debated for many months in the Senate, with an ability and earnestness scarcely exampled in the history of legislation, during which time both he and Mr. WEBSTER put forth the whole of those mighty powers of eloquence and argument with which Providence had so bountifully endowed them, were finally passed, to the great relief and joy of the people of the United States.

This great work accomplished, the people breathed more free; anxiety and apprehension gave place to joy and confidence. Every bone of contention between the North and the South; every cause of complaint was supposed to be removed; sectionalism overturned, and harmony restored. Vieing with each other in their professions of loyalty to the Union, and adherence to the great Compromise, both political parties placed their pledges for its support, and their solemn declarations that it should be considered a sacred and final settlement of the matters in controversy between the North and the South upon record, in the proceedings of their respective national conventions. They also declared to the world, with almost a religious asseveration, that the subject of domestic slavery should never again be agitated, either in Congress or out of it.

Believing that those who had nominated General Pierce for the Presidency were more loyal to this Compromise, and more likely to abide by it than those who had placed General Scott in nomination, the people of the United States elected the former, great as was the disparity between him and the heroic Scott.

In his inaugural speech General Pierce renewed the solemn pledge made by his party at their National Convention, and promised before God and his country faithfully to abide by it! But scarcely had the oath of office passed his lips, or the tones of his voice uttering the "THE TIMES IN NEW YORK .- The unemployed pledge died away, are the solemn asseveration

> Congress came together, and no sooner met, than the agitation of the slavery question was commenced. For months it was carried on in a manner calculated to stir up the deepest depths of northern feeling. But we need not dwell upon this subject; suffice it to say, the Kansas-Nebraska act was passed, and the Misof 1850, when every one making this pretence knew that if the authors of that great measure, Clay, Webster, and others, had dreamed that it could, by any possibility, be considered as interfering with the Missouri Compromise, they never would have agreed to it; for they would have lost their right hand sooner than disturb that long-acquiesced-in measure declare i by Mr. Buchanan, and felt by all, to be little less sacred than the Constitution itself." But it was overturned, and is now declared to have been unconstitutional and void, though it owed its existence to many statesmen whose names will ever fill bright pages in our history, and whose splendid abilities, though they have passed away-some of them many, many years ago-still shed lustre upon the age in which they lived. And now we ask, what has the repeal of the Missouri Compromise done? It has re-opened the slavery agitation, and given an intensity to it such as never be fore characterized it. It has produced a feeling of deep hostility between the people of the North and the people of the South, that years cannot eradicate. It has made Kansas a bat tle-field for the champions of these two sections, where violence, fraud, and ruffianism have contended for the victory. It has broken up and annihilated the old patriotic Whig party. It has brought into existence a northern Free-Soil party. It has broken the ranks and destroyed the integrity of the sham Democracy, and sown the seeds of its dissolution. It has produced universal jarring and jangling among the people, and thereby weakened the bonds which bind them together. And it has also induced prominent men, even the PRESIDENT of the United States, to "jump Jim Crow" upon important questions; to declare unconstitutional what they once held to be not only constitutional, but "little less sacred than the Constitution itself," thereby destroying all confidence in the honesty and opinions, however solemnly and deliberately expressed, of

What has the South gained by it? What has the North gained by it? Has either gained anything? No, nothing; except, perhaps, that Kansas will come into the Union as a free State ten or twenty years sooner than would have been the case had the Kansas-Nebraska act not been passed. The Abolitionists, however, may say that they have gained much by the breaking down of that partition wall between freedom and slavery, the Missouri Compromise, to which they were ever bitterly hos tile; thus allowing freedom to drive slavery as far South as a constant stream of immi grants from Europe, added to those of the North, swelling the Free-Soil army, shall give them the power to do.

The New Orleans Picayune says: "There has been no yellow fever in this city this sea son to deter the most timid northerner-we say nothing of southerners-from coming here

As Incorput of the Electron.—We learn that on the night of the recent Maryland election, the rowdy ruffians who now rule Baltimore with a rod of iron attacked the residence of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, firing several shots into the house, treating it to a shower of brickbate, and other such missiles, some of which penetrated the windows, and doing their best for some time to force onen the doors.—Star.

We don't believe there is one word of truth in the above; not a word. But if it be true, we are as ready to condemn such lawlessness as the Star. We are, however, forcibly reminded by it of the scenes which took place in Baltimore more than twenty years ago, when the beautiful, orderly, law-abiding, peace-loving Democracy, to which the Editor of the Star is so proud to belong, mobbed Reverdy Johnson's and Mr. Glenn's houses, broke open the doors, smashed the windows and pitched looking-glasses, china and glassware, tables, chairs, bureaus, beds and bedsteads, and every thing they could find, into the street, in one common heap of ruins. Was this democratic mob then rebuked by the democratic press? Not that we ever knew or heard.

Mr. Johnson may have forgotten this dem onstration of the good feeling of the Democracy to him, but we have not; nor have we forgotten how the Whige used to go to the polls in that city at the risk of their lives, and were beaten away by the most ruffianly set of democratic cut throats that ever graced a gibbet. Gangs of these ruffians used then to go from ward to ward, and vote at each and every poll, and sometimes half a dozen times at the same poll. These were glorious democratic times, and loudly did the democratic editors sound the clarion of victory and boast of their splendid triumphs in the city of

The Americans of Baltimore bore this as ong as forbearance was a virtue, and then they rose and resolved that they would no longer be driven from the polls by gangs of foreigners, who came here, perhaps, to escape from being sent to the mines, the galleys, or the gallows.

#### NEW ORGANIZATION.

Many of the most prominent and able oppo sition papers in different parts of the Union. are discussing the subject of reorganizing the Whig party, or of forming a great conservative, reform party that shall correct the enormous abuses and gross corruptions of the rotten Democracy, and bring the country back to first principles—to the good old ways of Wash-INGTON, MADISON, MONROE, and the younger ADAMS. The idea takes well with the people who yearn to see, once more, honesty, principle, talents, ability, high-mindedness, and patriotism in the high places of power, instead of meanness, sordidness, vulgarity, selfishness unscrupulousness, dishonesty, corruption, venality, and demagoguism, which now characterize the party in power, and disgust the country. Our country has sunk into the mire of corruption, and if the people would save it from further degradation, they must arouse

#### THE MORMONS.

This despised and despisable band of Ishnaelites, who set at defiance the laws of God and man, and who have therefore been driven out from among men, have abated-says the St. Louis Evening News-none of their desouri Compromise repealed, under pretence fiant tone, nor signified their willingness to the outrages upon the federal officers. They are levying armies of their own, raising in fantry, equipping cavalry, and organizing for desperate resistance the approach of the United States troops. They are building forts, laying in provisions, and preparing to defend themselves. Nor will they act solely on the defensive, but take the field and meet the United States troops in advance of their city.

The Government have undertaken a heavier job than that of shooting unarmed citizens at the polls, but we hope they will come off with quite as much honor in this warfare as they did on "Bloody Monday." Where is Mayor Magruder and Major Tyler? Send them out there, and there will surely be bloody work.

## LEGITIMATE FRUITS.

In our last issue we gave some extracts from hat arch Jacobin, Mayor Wood's communication to the City Councils of New York, proposing to employ all the idle at the public expense, and intimating that that class would have bread even if it had to be obtained by blood, thereby giving the hint to lazzaroni of that Sodom how to help themselves.

To these a second hint is not necessary to bring them out, and accordingly, as the New York papers inform us-

"A squalid troop of men, old women, boys and girls tore down the wooden railings which sur-rounded Tompkins Square, and carried them off for firewood. Hammers and axes were vigorously plied to root up the posts which remained fast in the ground, and so successfully was the work ac-complished that, were it not for the trees, the square would now present the appearance of a vast vacant lot. Even the benches were carried off. Another party, encountering a baker's wagon in avenue B, made an attack upon it, and se some fifty loaves. Many articles were stolen from stores where they were placed upon the sidewalk for show, and a general closing of stores of all kinds was the necessary consequence throughout that quarter of the city."

This was but a beginning, and if encouraged and sanctioned by such men as Mayor Wood, who, in that city or elsewhere, can call his house, his furniture, his fuel, his meat, his bread, or anything else, his own? How soon may whole cities, villages and farms be stript by the mob, and present the same desolate appearance as the public square they thus denuded? From the ravages of a hungry and lawless rabble good Lord deliver us.

## LOUIS NAPOLEON.

On our first page will be found a letter from Mr. Stewart, chaplain in our navy, giving an account of an interview and a dinner with this extraordinary personage, who now plays so important a part in current affairs of Europe, and who is second to no monarch in the world for capacity, for far-seeing sagacity, for action, and for giving the impress of his own mind to the history of his own times. The letter is exceedingly interesting.

The sixteen hundred names from the Oxford Kansas) district, were copied from a Cincinnati Directory. The ballot-box stuffers were so stupid that they could not even invent the names of their

PANIC PORTRY .- The New York Evening Post publishes the following effusion based on the proverb "A Friend in need is a Friend in-

As seen by the aid of a new pair of eyes Opened wide by misfortune—another's or ours

Old Skinflint, the man with more money than hear In vain is besought with his specie to part: His friends are so kind and so "friendly indeed

QUEER EPITAPH .- A correspondent of th Boston Journal sent to that paper the following epitaph, which he says he found on a tombone in Oxford, N. H:

"To all my friends I bid adieu,
A more sudden death you never knew;
As I was leading the old mare to drink,
She kicked and killed me quickern a wink." WHAT THE "SORRY FEELING" IS,-The fect of putting too much brandy in your water

over night, is very strikingly set off by Alexander Smith, who says: I often sat At these wild drinking bouts, which seemed divin In a great flash of wit—and rose next morn, Throat like the parched Sahara, and each ear Loud as a cotton mill.

WITTY WISDOM Quaint old Fuller save 'Let him who expects one class of society to prosper in the highest degree, while the other is in distress, try whether one side of his fac can smile while the other is pinched."

At Wheeling, on Saturday, fifty cents per gallon was paid for Chinese sugar-cane syrup. This syrup is said by the Hon. A. W. Venable, of North Carolina, to be valuable as a preven titive of typhoid fever. He says a physician has assured him that where persons use molasses they are never subject to typhoid fever.

STRAWBERRIES .- Dr. Thompson, of Fair Haven, has sent us some strawberries which he has just picked in his garden. They are of the British Queen variety, and have now blossomed and put forth fruit for the second time this year, and in the open air. Those we have are not quite ripe, but are large and well formed. They are quite a curiosity.—New Haven Journal, Nov. 8.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM UTAH .- The Was Department has just received despatches confirmatory of the previous reports that the Mormons are bent on resistance to the United States troops. The appointment of the army and the general preparations are such that no fears are entertaine

as to the result.

The administration has received no particular mportant despatches relative to the events Central America and the Costa Rican movement No matter what other governments may do with regard to these affairs ours will pursue an indendent American policy without any entangling

### CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ACT to prevent the carrying of dangerous pons in the city of Washington. Be it enacted, &c., That it shall not hereafter be lawful for any person or persons to carry or have about their persons any deadly or dangerous wen-pons, such as dagger, pistol, bowie-knife, dirk-knife or dirk, colt, slung shot, or brass or other metal knuckies, within the city of Washington; and any person or persons who shall be duly convicted of so carrying or having on their persons any such weapon shall forfeit and pay upon such conviction not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars; which fines shall be prosecuted and recovered in the same manner as other penalties and forfeitures accruing to the city are sued for and recovered: Provided, That the police officers, the members of the auxiliary guard, and the military, when an duty, shall be exempt from such penalues and forfeitures.

CHARLES ABERT,

President of Board of Common Council. Be it enacted, &c., That it shall not hereafter

President of Board of Common Council.

W. F. BAYLY,

President of the Board of Aldermen.

Approved, November 4, 1857.

WM. B. MAGRUDER, Mayor.

AN ACT conferring certain powers on the Mayor relative to fire companies.

Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the city of Washington, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized, whenever in his opinion it may be necessary for the preservation of order and safety of persons, to district or confine within given limits any of the fire companies of this city; and any person or persons who may be found with assisting, aiding, or abetting, either by word or act, the running or working with the hose, engine, reel, hook and ladder, vehicle, or other piece or portion of the apparatus used for the extinguishment of fires, so districted or confined, beyond the limits so prescribed by the Mayor, shall, upon conviction thereof before any police magistrate, be subject to a fine for each offence of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the Mayor is hereby authorized and empowered, in case he shall find the

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the Mayor is hereby authorized and empowered, in case he shall find the districting of any company to have proved insufficient, if deemed by him necessary to prevent rioting and disorder in the city, to take possession of and close up any engine, hose, hook and ladder house or building, with all the apparatus therein, within this Corporation; said bouse or building to remain closed for a period not exceeding ninety days at any one time; and any person or persons who shall enter or attempt to enter any house or building so closed or taken possession of, or use or attempt to use any of the apparatus belonging thereto without the written consent of the Mayor, shall, upon conviction thereof before any police magistrate, be subject to a fine of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for each offence; Provided, That, whenever the Mayor shall exercise the powers conferred by the first and second sections of this act, he shall report the same to the Councils at their next meeting after such exercise of power, with his reasons thereof.

after such exercise of power, with his reasons thereof.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That any person or persons who, under the form, pretext, or semblance of being a fire, hook and ladder, or hose company, or under any form or pretext whatever, shall organize themselves, or combine, associate, or assemble together so as to create disorder, endanger the peace of the city, or prevent or interfere with the preservation of order and safety of persons, shall be and they are hereby adjudged to be disorderly persons, under the eighth section of the act of Congress approved May the fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty; and, upon due proof thereof before any police magistrate of this city, shall be required to give good and sufficient security in the sum of fifty dollars for their good behavior for one year, and, in default of such security, shall be imprisoned in the workhouse of this Corporation for a period of not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or until such security shall have been given.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to form or establish any fire company within the limits of the city of Washington without having first obtained the consent of the Mayor and City Councils of Washington without having first obtained the consent of the Mayor and City Councils of Washington; and any person or persons forming or establishing such fire company within the limits of this city, or any person who may be found hauling or aiding and assisting in hauling any fire engine or other fire apparatus to or from any fire or elsewhere, said organization existing in violation of this section, shall be subject to a fine of not less than five nor more than ten dollars for each offence.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Chief of Police, the Captain of the Auxiliary Guard, or any other police officer or member of the auxiliary guard, to take possession of any fire-engine or other apparatus belonging to any fire company or bearing the name of any fire c SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That any person or per

The Black Art.

Every one has seen or heard of the great Robert Houdin. Besides being the prince of conjurors, he is an able mathematician, and his electric clock, made for the Hotel de Ville, of his native town of Blois, obtained a medal at the Paris Exhibition. It is not generally known that he was sent to Algeria by the French Govoroment on a mission connected with the thick art—probably the first time that a conjuror has been called upon to exercise his profession in Govornment employ. Some details of his expedition have just be en published. Its object was to destroy the intunce exercised among the Arab Tribes by one marabouts, an influence often mischievory are marabouts an influence often mischievory and impostures these marabouts pass themselves off as socceres; no one, it was justly thought, was better able to eclipse their skill and discredit their science than the man of inexhaustible bottles. One of the great pretensions of the ible bottles. One of the great pretensions of the marabout was invulnerability. At the moment a loaded musket was fired at him, and the trigger loaded musket was fired at him, and the trigger pulled, he pronounced a few cabalistic words and the weapon did not go off. Houtin detected the trick, and showed that the touch-hole was plugged. The Arab wizard was furious, and abused his French rival. "You may avenge yourself," quietly replied Houdin; "take a pistol, load it yourself; here are bullets, put one in the barrel, but before doing so mark it with your knife." The Arab did as he was told. "You are quite certain now." doing so mark it with your kame. The Arab did as he was told. "You are quite certain, now." said Houdin, "that the pistol is loaded and will go off. Tell me, do you feel no remorse in killing me thus, notwithstanding that I authorize you?" "You are my enemy," coldly replied the Arab; "I will kill you." Without replying, Houdin "I will kill you." Without replying, Houdin stuck an apple on the point of a knile, and calmly gave the word to fire. The pistol was discharged, the apple flew far away, and there appeared in its place, stuck on the point of a knile, the bullet the marabout had marked. The spectators remained mute with stunefaction: the marabout had be a superfaction of the marabout had be a superfaction. mute with stupefaction; the marabout bowed before his superior. "Allah is great!" he said, "I am vanquished." Instead of the bottle from which, in Europe, Robert Houdin pours an endless stream of every description of wine and liquors, he called for an empty bowl, which he kept continually full of boiling coffee; but few of the Arabs would taste it, for they made sure that it came from the devil's own coffee pot. He then told them that it was in his power to deprive them of all strength, and to restore it to them at will, and he produced a small box, so light that a child could lift it with its finger; but it suddenly became so heavy that the strongest man present could not raise it, and the Arabs, who physical strength above everything, looked with terror at the great magician who, they doubted not, could annihilate them by the mere exertion of his will. They expressed this belief; Houdin confirmed them in it, and promised that, on a day appointed, he would convert one of them into smoke. The day came, the throng was prodigious; a fanatical marabout had agreed to give himself up to the sorcerer. They made him stand on a table and covered him with a transparent gauze; then Houdin and another person lifted the table by the two ends, and the Arab disappeared in a cloud of smoke. The terror of the spectators was indescribable; they rushed out of the place, and ran a long distance before some of the boldest thought of returning to look after the marabout. They found him near the place where he had been evaporated; but he could tell them nothing, and was like a drunken man, ignorant of what had happened to him. Thenceforward Houdin was venerated, and the marabouts were despised; the object of the French government was completely attained. The fashion of "testimonials" having, it appears, affected even the Arabs, a number of chiefs presented the great French conjurer with a piece of Arab writing, wonderfully decorated, hyperbolical and eulogistic, and to which they were so attentive as to append a French translation. Besides this memorial of his Algerine trip, Houdin has a rosary which he one day borrowed from an Arab to perform a trick with, and which the owner, persuaded that Sheitan in person was before him, refused to receive back.—Paris correspondence of the London Times.

A GALLANT WAGER PROMPTLY PAID .-- A peautiful and lovely woman, the wife of a prominent Republican politician of Toledo, arrived in this city yesterday, to pay a wager of a kiss that Chase would be elected by a majority of five thousand, which, bet she made with a well-known Democratic lawyer residing ment, the loser was to come or go all over the way to the other and pay the indebtedness by the first of November, which condition she fulfilled by arriving and proffering payment vesterday-thus anticipating the specified period by a day .- Cinclonati Enquirer, 1st.

LYNCH LAW IN ENGLAND .- A fine, buxomlooking girl of 26, was married at St. George's Church, Manchester, England, was in the Manchester, England, recently, to a cripple, aged 28, who propels himself along the pavement with his hands, his legs and body being carried by a stage on four wheels. As soon as the marriage ceremony was performed, and the parties had left the cab, a mob of several hundred people followed, who dragged out the bride and her maid, who were very roughly handled.

A tailor possesses the qualities of nine men combined in one: 1. As an economist, he cuts his coat according to his cloth. 2. As a gardener, he is careful of his cabbage. 3. As a sailor, he sheers off wherever it is proper. 4. As a play-actor, he often brandishes a bare bodkin. 5. As a lawyer, he attends many suits, 6. As an executioner, he provides suspenders for many persons. 7. As a cook, he is generally furnished with a warm goose. 8. As a sheriff's officer, he does much at sponging. 9. As a rational and scriptural divine, his great aim is to form good habits, for the benefit of himself and others.

DEMAND FOR MORTGAGES. -This kind of property is getting into greater demand now-a-days than it has been held for several years past. This is attributed mainly to the mination of the money lenders to look to se-curities that are reliable, or of a permanent character, though the new law authorizing mortgages to be made with power of sale has no doubt given a new and increased value to loans on real estate in this Commonwealth .-

The California News-Letter, noticing the departure of Col. Fremont, says: "Col. Fre mont leaves our State by the present outgoing mail steamer, the Golden Gate, en route for the East and Europe, whither he proceeds with the now completed survey of his vast domain, Los Mariposas. About fifty tons of auriferous quartz, from the various viens, yielding, with the present imperfect methods of reduction, \$50 and upwards per ton, have been shipped in order that the warans of Europe may confirm, by the severity of their tests, its unquestionable richness. Col. Fre mont has by his brief sojourn among us dis-charged every lien and outstanding claim against the property incurred in its develop ment, and is proceeding to Europe to perfect arrangements by which the construction of the extensive canal for mining and irrigating purposes can more fully exhibit the incalcula-ble richness of the Mariposas."

COMMERCIAL LAFE - Years ago an examina tion was made of all the accounts kept in one of the Philadelphia banks during a period of thirty years in order to ascertain as a question SEC. 6. And be it enacted, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the Mayor from ordering the police or surliary gurd of this city to take out and work any apparatus at a fire, with the assistance of such persons as they may summon to their assistance, if, in his opinion, he should deem it necessary; and it is hereby made the duty of said police or guard to perform such duty when ordered by the Mayor.

SEC. 7. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, Nov. 4, 1857. of mercantile statistics, what had be